

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 564

THE
Charlotte Home and Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

Terms—Two DOLLARS for one year.
One DOLLAR for six months.
Subscription price due in advance.
Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter, according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office corner 10th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in all the different departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1881. 1y

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist.
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, White Lead and Colors, Macine and Tanners' Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden seeds, and everything pertaining to the Drug business, which he will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1881.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1882.

JOHN E. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building.
Dec. 23, 1881. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 13, 1881.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 1, 1882.

A. BURWELL, P. D. WALKER,
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 1881.

WILSON & BURWELL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggists,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 7, 1881.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-dealers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1881.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plovers, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest buyers.
Jan. 1, 1882.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market prices.
Cotton and other Country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.
Nov. 1, 1881.

TORRENCE & BAILEY,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Commission Merchants,
Handle Grain, Flour, Bran, &c. Cotton stored and sold.
Oct. 7, 1881. 6m.

W. A. TRUSLOW,
Jeweler and Watch Repairer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully announces that, having succeeded E. J. Allen, in the Watch and Jew. Jry. business, he has just added to his stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, &c.,
And he hopes by close attention to business and fair dealing to merit a share of patronage.
Fifteen years constant experience in the WATCH REPAIRING Department enables him to fully warrant every Watch entrusted to him.
Do not forget the old stand on Tryon street, near the Square.
Oct. 7, 1881. 6m

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts. up Stairs.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1881.

Central Hotel Barber Shop.
GREY TOOLE, in the Basement of the Central Hotel, will carry on the Tonsorial Art in its various branches. He and his assistant Artists are so well known for their skill that it needs no multiplicity of words to inform the public where barbers can be shaved smoothly and hair cut and dressed in fashionable style and "with dispatch." Give him a trial.
GREY TOOLE.
July 29, 1881. Under Central Hotel.

A Sunny Temper.
What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of the thing great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines, and he whispers to himself, "At home I shall find rest." So day by day shelterly renews his strength and energy, and if you know a man with a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find his wife of this kind.

Valuable Land for Sale.
By virtue of a Deed of Mortgage executed to me by E. Lewis and wife, Caroline H. Lewis, and recorded in the Register's Office of Mecklenburg county, Book 8, Page 12, I will at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday the 13th day of March, 1882, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, that valuable tract of LAND whereon the grantors now reside, lying in said county, on the line of the A. T. & O. Railroad, containing one hundred and sixty-five (165) acres, known as "Oak Grove," and more fully described in said Mortgage.
A. L. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee.
Feb. 10, 1882. 5w

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Wm. F. Beatty and wife, to Robert Gibbon, for certain purposes therein mentioned, and registered in the Register of Deeds' office in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Book 25, page 98, I will sell at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on the 6th day of March, 1882, at 12 M., the Property located in the City of Charlotte, on Church street, and adjoining the property of J. D. Northey, S. Wittkowsky and Milton Aydtote, and known as the Wm. F. Beatty Home-Place. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, out-buildings, and good Well of Water. Terms cash.
ROBERT GIBBON,
Feb. 10, 1882. 4w Mortgagee.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a Mortgage executed to me by James Boyd, to secure a bill of costs in the Inferior Court, I will expose to sale on the 6th day of March, 1882, at the Court House door in Charlotte, the House and Lot near the old Fair Grounds, known as the Jim Boyd property. Terms cash.
P. H. PHELAN, Trustee.
Feb. 10, 1882. 4w

NOTICE.
By virtue of the power contained in a Deed of Mortgage executed to the undersigned by S. F. Houston and wife, they will expose to sale on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1882, the House and Lot on the corner of Eighth and Pine streets, known as the Houston property. Terms made known on day of sale.
WM. M. SHIPP,
Feb. 10, 1882. 4w Trustees.

NOTICE—SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Superior Court for Polk county, North Carolina, in the matter of Wm. Fleming, Administrator of J. C. Mills, vs. Mary M. Corbett and others, I will offer at Public Sale the LANDS belonging to the estate of the late J. C. Mills, on the first Monday in March, (the 6th day) 1882, at the Court House door in the county of Polk.
Terms—Two and a half per cent cash, balance on twelve months credit, with note and approved security, with interest at six per cent from day of sale.
The above Lands are situated in Polk county, within one mile of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, on the Pacolet River, and are very desirable for agriculture. About 150 acres of fine bottom Land. For further particulars apply to
W. W. FLEMING, Adm'r, &c.,
Feb. 3, 1882. 5w Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.
By virtue of the power given in a Deed dated the 1st day of April, 1881, executed by Alfred Stokes and Susan Stokes, his wife, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, I will expose to sale at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on the 8th day of March, 1882, the House and lot of Land at Middle Estates, known as the property of said Alfred Stokes. Terms, cash.
L. W. PERDUE,
Feb. 3, 1882. 5w

Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell for cash, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1882, to satisfy executions in my hands, the following described Real Estate: viz: One Tract of Land in Steele Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Mrs. J. J. Lewis, M. R. Robinson and others: sold as the Property of W. W. Robinson.
Also, to satisfy executions in my hands, and to satisfy execution for taxes, the following described Real Estate: S. C. Johnston interest in the Tract of Land known as the McGinn Gold Mine, adjoining the lands of John Jamison, John Ewing, J. W. Wadsworth and others.
M. E. ALEXANDER,
Jan. 27, 1882. 5w Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Thomas J. Caldwell, deceased, on the 3d day of February, 1882, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims against said estate to present the same for payment on or before the 15th day of January, 1883, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOSEPH M. WILSON,
Feb. 10, 1882. 6wpd Adm'r of T. J. Caldwell.

OUR
Valentines
WILL BE OPENED
On the 5th instant.
TIDDY & BRO.
Feb. 3, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late Joseph H. Irwin, on the 7th day of January, 1882, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for payment on or before the 15th day of January, 1883, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
E. A. IRWIN,
Jan. 13, 1882. 6wpd Administrator.

Squibbs' Medicines
Are regarded by all as Standard. We have just received a supply for our prescription counter.
WILSON & BURWELL.

An Appeal to the Heart.
Is there one heart bowed down with care,
That needs scarce more to break it?
Oh, if one word that heart will cheer,
Brother, speak it!

Is there one soul pressed to the grave,
With death and sin to crave it?
Oh, if a helping hand will save,
Brother save it!

Is there one wretch now hungering for
The bread that would relieve it?
When but a loaf will give succor,
Brother give it!

Are there and hearts now dimmed with tears,
That ask some one to clear them?
Does some soul cry, when part with fear?
Brother hear them!

Is there some life that bears its cross,
And all too weak to bear it?
Count not the sharing all a loss;
Brother, share it!

Is there reward for kind deeds done,
Vouchsafed by Love Infinite?
O brother, while it may be won,
Brother, win it!

How Artificial Teeth are Made.
A reporter of the Star recently visited a factory in this city where false teeth are made by the million. In the process of manufacture the siliceous and feldspar in their crude state are submitted to a red heat, and then suddenly thrown into cold water, the effect being to render them more easily pulverized. Having been ground very fine in water and the water evaporated, the two materials mentioned are dried and sifted. The kaoline is washed free from impurities. These materials, with feldspar, sponge, platinum, and flux in proper proportion for the enamel, are mixed with water and worked into masses resembling putty. This done, the unbaked porcelain masses are ready for the moulding room. The moulds are in two pieces, and are made of brass, one-half the teeth or sections being on either side. The coloring materials are first placed in the exact position and quantity required, and the body of the tooth and the gum is inserted in lumps corresponding to the size of the teeth. The moulds are then closed, and they are dried by a slow heat. When perfectly dry they are taken out and sent to the trimmers' room. The trimmers remove all imperfections, and send them in trays of fire-clay to the furnace, where, having remained for twenty minutes they are complete.—Wilmington (Del.) Star.

RHEUMATISM RELIEVED BY VACCINATION.—An instance of the "new application of old remedies" it may be mentioned, says the "Index-Appel Petersburg," that a lady of this city who has suffered constantly and severely with rheumatism for many months past, has been almost entirely relieved of her sufferings by vaccination. As soon as her vaccination had taken well, the rheumatic suffering began to decrease, and continued to decrease as recovery from the effects of the prophylactic progressed, until now she is almost entirely restored to natural health; and, whereas, she was lately in almost constant bodily pain, and could scarcely move without some suffering—she now enjoys delightful ease. If vaccination can be proved to be a cure for rheumatism, as well as a preventive of small-pox, and discovery will be hailed with joy and gladness by many thousands. Let the matter be investigated by the faculty and well tested.

NEW MILLINERY.
We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of
Millinery Goods,
Containing all the latest styles and qualities of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Hats and Bonnets.
Also, all the novelties for trimming: Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Silk, Flashes, Satins, Ornaments, etc.
Also, our usual large and attractive stock of White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Neck Wear, Gloves and Hosiery, Corsets, Shawls Cloaks, Skirts, &c. Another large stock of Ladies' Millinery Underwear just received, that we are offering at very low prices.
Oct. 14, 1881. MRS. P. QUERY.

A. A. GASTON,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin-Ware
And House Furnishing Goods,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-Ware ever offered in this country. He will be paid to any party that ever sold a larger or heavier Stove than the "Barley Sheaf." I have sold the "Barley Sheaf" for eleven years.
Call at my Store near Central Hotel building, and examine my stock.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware manufactured to order, and all Repairing promptly executed.
Feb. 1, 1881. A. A. GASTON.

Reduction in Winter Goods.
FROM TO-DAY
All Fall and Winter Goods will be sold at great reduction to make room for Spring purchases.

Merino Underwear,
Blankets, Comfortables, Overcoats, Cloaks, Jackets, Dolmans, heavy Boots and Shoes.
We have a bargain counter for Dress Goods, on which you will find 45 cent Goods selling rapidly at 16 1/2 cents. A call will convince you we mean every word in this advertisement.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Jan. 13, 1881.

Trees for Delivery.
My trees are now ready for delivery, opposite Mr. Allen Cruse's residence, on Tryon street, between 5th and 6th. A fine lot of Trees, Plants, Flowers and Flower Seed on hand. Anything in my line furnished on short notice.
T. W. SPARROW,
Dec. 9, 1881. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED.
Turkeys and Geese, the highest price paid by
S. M. HOWELL.
Feb. 10, 1882.

New Times Compared with the Old.
Surely the women to-day, of all classes and conditions have reasons for thankfulness—not only for household conveniences, labor-saving machinery, and a thousand wide-open avenues of honorable support where once were none—but also in the matter of personal adorning. Think of it, ye dainty dames, robed in materials that rival the daintiest hues, that which Solomon in all his glory was never so arrayed, how Martha Washington was proud to own two dresses of domestic manufacture "composed of cotton and stiped with silk; the silken stripes in the fabric being woven from the ravellings of worn silk stockings and old crimson chair-covers!" At a ball given in her honor in New Jersey, the President's wife appeared "in a magnificent stuff gown, with a white kerchief around her neck." How does this compare with the trailing velvets, embroidered satins, and foamy laces that the Jenkinses of to-day are called upon to chronicle? As well as the first "First Lady" compared to some other respect with the wives of later Presidents. It seems sacrilegious to hint it, but the truth is that Madame Washington could spin much better than she could spell. Personally she was a fair representative of the average American maiden of the eighteenth century, for in her time, whatever superior educational advantages may be boasted of to-day, New England utterly ignored the education of women. They were shut out even from the Boston High school because they had flocked to it in such numbers in pursuit of knowledge. While Massachusetts boys went to Harvard, or were sent across the sea to be educated, the girls were self-taught; if taught at all, Massachusetts had no right to boast of the Old Dominion in those days. The daughters of the cavalier were oftener taught to dance and play the spinnet than the drearily given and Puritan. The homely virtues and moral rectitude of Martha Washington are unclouded, but her greatest claim to veneration is due to the accident of marriage. While the affairs of the Mount Vernon estate, to their minutest detail, were superintended by General Washington himself in addition to his cares of state, Mrs. Washington superintended her hand maidens and spinning-wheels. Loons were constantly at work in her house, and her husband at his first inauguration wore a full suit of homespun cloth woven under her eyes. The historian tells us that in Philadelphia and New York, where she held her grand levees, she always sat in state instead of fatiguing her limbs by hours of standing. The guests stood instead, and the President passed around among them, speaking politely to each one but never shaking hands. Mr. Clemens says: "It was reserved to a later generation to shake that poor member till it has to be policed after official greetings." When the clock's hand pointed to ten, Madame Washington arose with affable dignity, and bowing to all, retired, leaving her guests to do likewise. "With this exception," says the authoress aforesaid, "it was unnecessary to repeat the announcement which she made at the first levee held by her in New York, viz: 'General Washington retires at ten o'clock, and I usually precede him. Good night.'"

An English manufacturer who breakfasted with the President's family in 1794 says: "I was struck with awe and veneration when I recollected that I was now in the presence of the great Washington, the noble and wise benefactor of the world. * * * Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue and dry toast; but no broiled fish, as is the custom here. She struck me as being somewhat older than the President, though I understood both were born in the same year. She was extremely simple in her dress, and wore a very plain cap, with her gray hair turned up under it. We are told how the wife of another President informed some distinguished potentate that 'The General kicked the kivers off last night and I cotched cold,' and how, at one of the Presidential banquets, Madison offered Mr. Clay a bunch of snuff from her box, taking one herself. She then put her hand in her pocket and drew out an old red bandana handkerchief which she applied to her nose, and said: 'Mr. Clay, this is for rough work; and this' (alluding to her lace bordered square of cambric) 'is my snuff-box.' Another story is that Mrs. Madison illustrates her kindness of heart: 'Two plain old ladies from the West, halting in Washington for a single night, yet most anxious to behold the President's famous and popular wife, meeting an old gentleman on the street, timidly asked him to show them the way to the President's house. Happening to be an acquaintance of Mrs. Madison, he conducted them to the Executive Mansion. The President's family were at breakfast, but Mrs. Madison good naturedly came out, wearing a dark gray dress, with a white apron and a linen kerchief pinned around her neck. Not overcome by her plumage, and set at ease by her welcome, when they rose to depart, one said: 'Praps you wouldn't mind if I just kissed you, to tell my girls about it.' Mrs. Madison, not to be outdone, kissed each of her guests, who planted their spectacles on their noses with delight and then departed.'"

A lady gives the following picture of life in the White House in the early part of Jackson's administration: "The large parlor was scantily furnished; there was light from the grate; four or five ladies sewing around it—Mrs. Donelson, Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., and Mrs. Edward Livingston. Five or six children were playing about, regardless of documents or work-baskets. At the further end of the room sat the President in his arm chair, wearing a long, loose coat, and smoking a long pipe with a bowl of red clay—combining the dignity of the patriarch, monarch, and Indian chief. Just behind was Edward Livingston, the Secretary of State, reading a dispatch from the French minister on foreign affairs. The ladies glanced admiringly now and then at the President, who listens, waving his pipe toward the children when they become too boisterous."

But we haven't space to repeat all the tales that are told of successive occupants of the old house since the days when Abigail Adams dried her weekly wash in the East Room.

Twenty-Three Millions Deficiency.
Congress Asked to Appropriates this Sum to Make up the Short in the Accounts—Two Millions more to be Added.
Secretary Folger has transmitted to Congress the estimate of the deficiencies in the various Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. He asks for \$23,159,690.81. To this will be added about \$800,000 required for Defrees and his printing office, and about \$1,600,000 for other purposes, which either the House or the Senate committee will stick on, thus swelling the deficiency of this present fiscal year up to \$25,000,000.

Here are some of the items: The Department of the Interior had \$220,000 given them for their printing for this year; Defrees has used all this, and now \$58,350 more is needed.
The State Department wants \$9,337,44 to finish paying up the Yorktown expenditure. They want \$2,000 for their contingent, and \$22,000 for consuls. They had \$578,500, and want \$31,901.40 more.
\$4,702 is wanted for Alex Ramsey, Thos. L. Young, and S. O. Houghton, who went to San Francisco to see what Frank Page had discovered wrong about the mint. By the way, Young is a Congressman from Ohio, and as such, from the 4th of last March, receives \$5,000 a year. He is down for a salary of \$1,000 out of this \$4,702. The law says no one can receive two salaries from the Government. Look sharp, Governor Young.
Then the Mint Bureau wants \$25,000 for out-bidding or out-bidding.

The Internal Revenue Bureau wants \$70,000 more to make up deficiencies. The Coast and Geodetic Survey requires \$40,000 more. They have had \$480,000.
They want \$24,420 more for the paper on which greenbacks are printed. They have spent \$23,000.
For the fuel, light, and water for public buildings they ask for \$156,000. They have had \$450,000.
The Fish Commissioners ask for \$77,000. They have had \$198,000.
\$5,000 is needed to finish paying for the drapery of the Department buildings at the time of the death of President Garfield.

The Secretary of War wants \$2,500 for his contingent fund.
\$52,000 more is needed for mileage to army officers.
The Quartermaster's department cries aloud for \$400,000 in addition to the \$4,000,000 already given.
\$125,000 is required to pay the land-grant railroads their 50 per cent. of freight charges.
West Point asks for \$27,000 additional to their quarter of a million.
The men of the military telegraph lines need \$9,000, or they'll get no more soldiers.

Amount required to pay balance due officers and soldiers for bounty and pay, etc., \$350,000.
The Navy Department asks for various deficiencies, amounting in all to \$30,819.03.
The Interior Department needs \$5,500 more contingent.
They want \$50,000 to photograph papers, etc., and \$30,000 to finish the cases at the National Museum.
The Freedman's Hospital needs \$3,000 in addition to the \$42,000 already given.
The Public Land Service asks for \$85,000 in addition to the \$1,500,000 already used.

The Indian Bureau asks, in a long detailed account, for \$980,575, in addition to the \$1,000,000 already given.
Army Pensions.—Under this head, \$20,000,000 is required—to pay up for 1878 to 1881, inclusive.
The Postoffice Department asks for \$23,525 to pay steamship companies for carrying the mails. This in addition to the \$225,000 already expended. This Department needs \$1,349.79 to pay newspapers for advertising. This should be appropriated at once.
\$775,750 was appropriated for mail messenger service; \$13,000 more is needed.

The Department of Justice got \$2,225,800 for this year. They must have \$287,509.98, or the wheels of justice stop.
The deficiency bill comes before the House and Senate there will be added a couple of millions to the above estimates, making the amount required about \$25,000,000.

The Law of Finding.
The law of finding is this: The finder has a clear title against the whole world except the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car, a coach, or of a shop, has no right to the property which may be found upon his premises. Such proprietors may make regulation in regard to lost property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public.
The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench 100 years ago, in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop-floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shop-keeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which the owner did not call for his property, the finder demanded the wallet from the shop-keeper. The latter refused to deliver them on the grounds that they were found on his premises. The former then used the shopkeeper, and it was held as above set forth, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in an action against a person who found an article delivered to him by the finder originally found, but subsequently lost.

The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the owner or for the finder. They have no power in the absence of special statute to keep an article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain an article against the owner.

The word petty occurs but once in the Bible.

What Foods are Most Economical?
With an advance of twenty to one hundred per cent and more, in the price of staple foods, the above is now a most important question to over forty millions of our people, and one of much interest to seven or eight millions more. Probably there are two millions who take no thought or care as to the cost of their daily diet. Meats, flour, potatoes, corn meal and milk, are the main articles of sustenance for the great masses. Fish, rice, beans and oat meal (recently) with lesser amounts of some other articles, are consumed; but these altogether do not, we judge, constitute one-tenth of the food of the entire people, perhaps not more than five or six per cent.

Dried or smoked beef, ham and cheese, rank high, but dried fish outranks all others. The nutritive value of dried cod fish is remarkable, and it deserves special attention, one hundred pounds of it supplying as much nutriment as three hundred and forty-one pounds of beef! It is cheap and abundant everywhere. It causes very portable and easily kept. It yields labor sustaining aliment at from one-ninth the cost of beef in different sections of the country. It is easily digestible and if properly freshened and cooked it can be made palatable and acceptable to a very large class needing to practice economy.

At the average price of beans these are the cheapest strength sustaining of all direct products of the soil, if not charred or hardened in baking. The drought has greatly diminished the yield and the present price is high, but they are still comparatively economical.

The occupation of any class of persons has much to do with deciding the most economical diets. It is estimated that a temperate climate an average man needs each twenty-four hours, simply to sustain life without increasing his weight, about eleven and a half ounces of heat-producing and four and a quarter ounces of flesh forming foods. Laborers and those putting forth much exertion need most of the flesh forming food, such as lean meats of all kinds, eggs, cheese, fish, beans, peas, oatmeal, bread, cabbage, roots, etc.

Those exposed to cold need more of the heat producing foods, as fat meats, corn meal and generally those articles containing large amounts of oil or starch, or both, of sugar, etc.—American Agriculturist.

What to Call Her.
When a woman addresses her partner with gushes of affection, as "Hubby," or "My dearest hubby," he may possibly like it if he can bear it, but most men would like to hear almost anything else. One fears that different terms of address may follow, which represent another mood. On the other hand, when a man addresses his spouse as "Wife," it is almost impossible to avoid thinking of "doggy," and there is an unpleasant feeling of sickness at hearing the word. But when one hears a husband address his wife as "Queenie," which is said to be the word used by one of the most distinguished authors of New England in addressing his better half, it seems as if the wife had her proper place in his affections. The word is expressive; it grants the superiority of woman; it throws her in her home. Quite in contrast is the reserved tone in many households. It is always "Mr. Smith" and "Mrs. Smith," and one fears constantly that he may disturb the dignity of that house.

Such severe propriety, however, can hardly endure innovations of children. It is "mamma" and "papa" which soften one's feelings, and then they grow into the respectable terms, "father" and "mother," until the wife calls her husband "father," and the husband calls his wife "mother." When there are no children and it is always "Mr." and "Mrs." there is a skeleton in the household, and love has escaped through the window, like Noah's dove, in search of a new life. Then there are the severely homely terms which one finds in use by Charley's father toward his wife, the woman saying "my man," or simply "man," the husband addressing the partner of his toils simply as "wife" or "woman," and yet when there is a smile on the hardy faces, the words are wonderfully softened with meaning. After all, there is nothing like simplicity and honesty between husband and wife.—Boston Herald.

How Macaroni Got its Name.
Macaroni is eaten with relish equally by the English and the Americans. At the commencement of the close of a dinner, in the character of sweet or of savory alike, it is deservedly as popular without as within the frontiers of its native land. But the incident which originally gave it its name is, we venture to believe, known to few of those—even in Sicily, its birthplace—who hold it in the highest esteem. Once upon a time a wealthy Palermitan noble once a cook, not only accomplished beyond compare in the practice of his profession, but gifted by nature with an inventive genius. One day, in a rapture of culinary composition, this great artist devised the farinaceous tubes which all love so well, and the succulent accessories of rich sauce and grated parmesan, familiar to those who have partaken of "macaroni à la sauce" in Southern Italy. Having filled a mighty china bowl with this delicious compound, he set it before his lord—a gourmet of the first water—and stood by, in deferential attitude to watch the effect of his experiment. The first mouthful elicited the ejaculation "Cari!" idiomatically equivalent to "excellent" in English, from the illustrious epicure. After swallowing a second mouthful, he exclaimed, "Ma, cari!" or "Excellent, indeed!" Presently, as the flavor of the toothsome mess grew upon him, his enthusiasm rose to even higher flights, and he cried out, in a voice tremulous with joyful emotion, "Ma, caroni!" "Indeed, most supremely, sublimely, and superlatively excellent!" In paying this verbal tribute to the merits of his cook's discovery, he unwittingly bestowed a name upon that admirable preparation which has stuck to it ever since.—London Telegraph.

If the feathery gills of a small perch could be unfolded and spread out, they would cover nearly a square yard.

"I Beg Your Pardon."
A civil word is the cheapest thing in the world, and yet it is a thing which the young and happy rarely give to their inferiors. See the effect of civility on a rough little street boy! The other evening a young lad abruptly turned the corner and ran against a boy who was small, and ragged, and freckled. Stopping as soon as he could, he turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon; indeed, I am very sorry." The small, ragged and freckled boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant; then taking off about three fourths of a cap, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile, and answered, "You can hev my parding, and I come miss; and yer may run agin brad and knock me clean down, an' I won't say a word!" After the young lad passed on he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically, "I never had any one to ask my parding, and it kind o' took me off my feet."

A STREET CAR WHICH CARRIES ITS TRACK.—The Chicago Times gives a description of a street car which carries its own track introduced in that city by a company which claims to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and whose object is to build one thousand of these cars and place them upon the streets of Chicago. The car, which is of the ordinary kind, is mounted in the middle upon a truck which sits on four wheels run around the inside of two steel tires, each ten feet in diameter, and which rest upon the ground, and are held only to the car by a set of wheel clamps. The car is designed to hold fifty people, and the owners claim that the more it carries the easier it runs. It will be stopped in the usual manner, and two horses will be required to pull it. The owners say that they intend putting the cars upon the principal streets of the city, and placing the cash fare at four cents and selling thirty rides for \$1.

RIDDEN 125,000 MILES.—Says the Warrenton, Va., correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun": The mail-rider between Warrenton Fauquier county, and Washington, Rappahannock county, Va., is an old man named James Harrell, who has been riding mail for thirty years past. A calculation shows that on the present route since early in 1865 Harrell has ridden at least 125,000 miles, or a distance equal to five times around the globe. His route is twenty-five miles long, and he makes it both ways three times a week. He is generally mounted on an old rawbone horse, and it is marvelous the number of packages the old rider carries besides his big mail-bag. He will undertake to carry anything he can get on his horse, and it is a fact that he once carried some distance on his route a small cooking stove and about sixteen feet of stovepipe.

A PAINFUL FOOT.—A Welsh lady named Broderick, when a child of 10 or 12, stepped upon some glass, by which the sole of one of her feet was filled with the broken pieces, which were, however (as supposed at the time), all extracted. A few weeks since she began to have a soreness in the foot, which increased until it became necessary to consult a physician—Dr. S. R. Baker—who, upon pressing his finger upon a certain place, found a hard spot which was very sensitive to the touch. An incision was made, and a piece of glass over an inch long and three-quarters of an inch wide at the base, tapering to a sharp point, was snugly hidden under the bones of the instep, where it had probably lain for nearly or quite fifty years.—New Haven Journal and Courier.

It is generally the case that the most faulty find the most fault.—Those who write the poorest generally expect it to be read and printed the cleanest of mistakes. Those who do the least for others are generally the ones that expect others to do the most for them. Those who have the least religion themselves are generally the ones who berate others for a lack of it.

Reports from Patrick county, Va., are to the effect that there is much suffering there amongst the poorer classes in consequence of the scarcity of breadstuffs, caused by last Summer's drought. It is also said that the supervisors of the county are asking permission of the Legislature to purchase supplies and sell them to the needy.

A colored man poisoned his hand while working in a tannery in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., recently. One day last week his little finger pained him considerably, and without waiting for a doctor, he cut it off himself with a knife and some scissors. The hand is now improving.

The cultivation of the sweet-scented violet is pursued nowhere with such ardor and success as in Hamburg. Many persons have from 2000 to 3000 pots. The flowers bloom the year through and attain extraordinary size and fragrance.

The peppermint crop of the United States reaches about 70,000 pounds a year, of which 30,000 pounds are exported. Two-thirds of the peppermint oil of this country is produced in New York, and about one-third in Michigan.